

## NEW WEST INDIAN BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA).

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In working over the West Indian material in the family Buprestidae which has accumulated during the past year the writer found the new species herein described.

***Polypesta insulana*, new species.**

*Female*.—Broadly elongate, two and three-fourths times as long as wide, broadly, equally rounded in front and behind, moderately convex above, and uniformly piceous, with a vague reddish-brown tinge on the dorsal surface.

Head flat, and feebly, transversely depressed between the antennal cavities; occiput without longitudinal carina; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, the punctures variable in size and more or less confluent, and sparsely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs; intervals irregular in shape, convex, smooth, and shining; epistoma broad, and feebly, arcuately emarginate in front.

Pronotum strongly transverse, two times as wide as long, slightly narrower in front than behind, and widest at basal third; sides strongly obliquely expanded from apical angles to basal third, where they are obtusely angulated or rounded, then strongly narrowed to the posterior angles, which are nearly rectangular; anterior margin deeply, arcuately emarginate, with a broadly, vaguely rounded median lobe, and the margin smooth and feebly elevated; base feebly, obliquely arcuate on each side, with the median lobe broad, slightly produced, and narrowly truncate in front of scutellum; disk with a broad, angular, moderately deep median depression; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, the punctures well separated on the median part, but becoming more or less confluent toward the sides of the pronotum, and with a few short, inconspicuous hairs arising from the punctures; intervals finely, densely granulose, and subopaque. Scutellum subquadrate, wider behind than in front, and slightly elevated.

Elytra feebly convex, and about as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly expanded behind the humeral angles, nearly parallel to apical third, where they are slightly wider than at base, then arcuately narrowed to the tips which are conjointly broadly rounded, the lateral margins coarsely, irregularly serrate posteriorly; each elytron with five smooth, longitudinal costae including the scutellar one, which is distinct and extends nearly to middle of elytron, the two discal costae extending from base to apex of elytron, and the third costa interrupted near the humerus; there are also ten rows of deep, round punctures on each elytron, which are arranged in double rows between the costae, and the rows separated from each other by straight, longitudinal intercostae, which are subequal in height to the costae, the punctures rather uniform in size and shape, usually well separated from each other on the disk, but becoming more or less confluent toward the lateral margins; surface of costae, sutural and lateral margins sparsely, vaguely punctate, and clothed with a few very short, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with

moderately long, semierect, cinereous hairs; intervals smooth and shining; first segment moderately convex, sparsely punctate at middle, and without a densely punctured and pubescent median spot; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum moderately convex, coarsely, densely punctate, and sparsely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs; anterior margin feebly elevated, nearly truncate at middle, and with a broad, vaguely indicated lobe on each side; prosternal process short, very broad, nearly flat, and without marginal grooves, the sides obliquely narrowed to middle of anterior coxal cavities, where they are emarginate and abruptly narrowed, then obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is broadly rounded.

Length, 21.5 mm.; width, 8 mm.

*Type locality*.—Bath, Jamaica.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 43136, U. S. National Museum.

Described from a unique female collected at the type locality by Wirt Robinson during July, 1902.

In my table of the species of *Polycesta*<sup>1</sup> known from the West Indies, this species runs to No. 7, but it differs from *chevrolati* Thomson in having the punctures on the elytra round and arranged in regular rows, and the pronotum broadly and deeply depressed at the middle. According to the description of *perfecta* Kerremans, *insulana* differs from that species in coloration, and in having small, round punctures on the elytra. This species also resembles *thomae* Chevrolat, but differs from that species in having very distinct scutellar costae, the intercostae on the elytra straight, subequal in height to the costae, and the punctures between the costae are round, nearly equal in size and shape, and arranged in double rows. The writer has not examined specimens of *perfecta* Kerremans or *gossei* Waterhouse, both described from Jamaica, but *insulana* does not agree with the description given for either of these species.

***Psiloptera (Lampetis) aurata* var. *domingoensis*, new variety.**

Similar in shape and structure to *aurata* Saunders, but differs from it in color. Elytra brownish black, with distinct greenish and purplish reflections when viewed in certain lights, and the lateral margins broadly reddish cupreous behind the middle. In the typical *aurata* the elytra are of a uniform aeneo-cupreous or aureo-cupreous color.

Length, 17–23 mm.; width, 6.5–9.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Romana, Santo Domingo.

*Type and paratype*.—Cat. No. 43137, U. S. National Museum.

Described from two specimens collected at the type locality during July, 1925, by H. E. Box.

<sup>1</sup>Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 65, No. 2522, Art. 9, 1925, p. 8.

**Actenodes nobilis (Linnaeus).***Buprestis nobilis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10 ed., 1758, p. 410.

A single example of this species was collected at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, during 1899, by R. J. Crew, and it is identical with specimens of this species from Brazil. This species was originally described by Linnaeus from "Indiis." It has been recorded in the literature from various parts of Mexico, Central America, and South America, but this is the first time it has been recorded from a definite locality in the West Indies.

**Peronaemis elegans, new species.**

Broadly agriliform, broadly rounded in front, strongly acuminate behind, glabrous, and rather strongly shining; head green, with the entire median part purplish red, margined golden yellow; pronotum purplish red, base and anterior margin narrowly green, with a large bluish green spot becoming golden yellow internally at the posterior angles; scutellum violaceous; elytra purplish or brownish red, the bases and lateral and sutural margins narrowly bluish green or violaceous, more or less margined golden yellow internally, and each elytron with a large inconspicuous purplish spot at middle, behind which is a small inconspicuous golden yellow spot; beneath bluish green, with a distinct cupreous tinge when viewed in certain lights, and the legs violaceous.

Head feebly and evenly convex, nearly flat between the eyes, with a short longitudinal carina on the occiput, and without any distinct depressions; surface coarsely, densely, deeply, regularly punctate; intervals smooth on the front, but becoming finely granulose on the occiput; epistoma wide between the antennal cavities (about four times as wide as the cavities), vaguely, broadly, arcuately emarginate in front, with the sides strongly angulated.

Pronotum strongly convex, one and one-half times as wide as long, slightly wider at base than at apex, and widest along basal half; sides arcuately expanded from apical angles to apical third, then nearly parallel to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; anterior margin with a vague, broadly rounded median lobe; base nearly transversely truncate, with a vaguely rounded median lobe; lateral margins when viewed from the side sharply defined, arcuate, and extending from base to anterior margin; surface with three large basal depressions extending to middle of pronotum, the median one broader than the lateral ones, densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures deep and irregularly distributed; intervals finely granulose toward base, and with a more or less distinct longitudinal smooth space in the median depression. Scutellum nearly twice as wide as long, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, broadly rounded posteriorly and the surface transversely depressed and finely reticulate.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel to behind the middle, where they are slightly arcuately expanded, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are acute, and the lateral margins finely and irregularly serrate; humeral angles rectangular; basal depressions broad, transverse, and shallow; surface more or less irregularly rugose in the basal regions, and punctate-striate, the punctures irregular in the striae, coarse in the basal regions but becoming

finer toward the apices; intervals finely, densely granulose, and sparsely, irregularly punctate.

Abdomen beneath strongly convex, rather densely punctate, the punctures well separated and becoming finer toward the apex of the abdomen, and from each puncture arises a moderately long, semierect, inconspicuous hair; intervals finely, densely granulose; last segment strongly attenuate, and feebly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternum very coarsely punctate, the punctures deep and well separated; anterior margin transversely truncate; prosternal process nearly flat, sides nearly parallel to behind the coxae, then obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is broadly rounded. Posterior coxae strongly concave, and the surface irregularly punctate, the punctures coarse internally but becoming finer externally.

Length, 10 mm.; width, 3.2 mm.

*Type locality*.—Loma del Gato Mountains, Oriente Province, Cuba.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 43138, U. S. National Museum.

Described from a single example (sex not determined) received from S. C. Bruner, and collected by Brother Hermano Norberto, of La Salle College, Havana, at the type locality during July, 1925, at an elevation of approximately 900 meters.

This is the second species to be described in the genus *Peronaemis*, and it differs from the genotype, *thoracicus*, described by Waterhouse from Jamaica, in coloration, and in having the sides of the pronotum nearly parallel along the basal two-thirds, the lateral margins of the pronotum when viewed from the side sharply defined for their entire length, and the elytra more rugose and more strongly punctured.

#### ***Neotrachys hoffmani*, new species.**

Rather broadly elongate, moderately convex, broadly rounded in front, more narrowly rounded posteriorly, slightly narrower behind than in front, glabrous, subopaque, and uniformly dark bronzy green above; beneath piceous, with a vague aeneous tinge.

Head broad, nearly flat, feebly, longitudinally depressed on the front, broadly, deeply, transversely depressed behind the epistoma, and with a deep postoral pore on each side situated at the margin of the antennal cavity; surface finely, densely granulose, and coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures shallow, well separated, and becoming obsolete toward the epistoma; epistoma wide between the antennal cavities (about three times as wide as the cavities), and the anterior margin broadly, deeply emarginate, and strongly elevated; antennae short and uniformly piceous.

Pronotum feebly convex, nearly two and one-half times as wide as long at middle, distinctly narrower in front than behind, and widest at base; sides arcuately narrowed from base to anterior angles, and narrowly margined; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles nearly rectangular and feebly projecting; anterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate, with the median lobe only

vaguely indicated; base transversely truncate to near middle of each elytron where it is arcuately sinuate, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is broadly rounded; surface feebly, broadly depressed along the lateral margins, and the base toward posterior angles finely, densely granulose, and coarsely, sparsely, and irregularly punctate. Scutellum very small and triangular.

Elytra moderately convex, and distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel to behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, with the lateral margins entire; each elytron with a broad, shallow depression along lateral margin, the depression interrupted at the middle by a broad elevation, but without a distinct basal depression; surface somewhat uneven, vaguely rugose, without lateral carinae, and rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures shallow, and becoming more obsolete toward the apices.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, sparsely, ocellate-punctate, and very sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; intervals finely, densely granulose; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate; anterior margin broadly rounded and feebly declivous; prosternal process broad, slightly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 3 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Porto Rico.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 43139, U. S. National Museum.

Described from a unique specimen collected by W. A. Hoffman and labelled "Porto Rico," without any definite locality.

This species is allied to *guadeloupensis* described by Fleutiaux and Sallé, but differs from that species in being subopaque, uniformly dark bronzy green above, broadly elongate, and not so strongly narrowed posteriorly.

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## EIGHT NEW SPECIES OF SERPHOIDEA (HYMENOPTERA) FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By OSCAR WHITTAKER.

The following species are all described from specimens taken in western British Columbia by the writer, in whose collection, except where stated otherwise, all type material remains.

### CALLICERATIDAE.

#### CALLICERAS Nees (= *Ceraphron* Jurine).

##### *Calliceras pacifica*, new species.

*Female*.—Head and thorax black; abdomen brown, basally yellow; antennae with the scape basally brownish-yellow, apically dark brown; pedicel dark brown, apically paler; flagellum brown becoming darker towards apex, the apical three joints black; legs yellow, apex of front femora dorsally brown; apical